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WASHINGTON.

Mr. McCulloch to be Nominated for Secretary of the Treasury To-day.

Departure of General Singleton and Judge Hughes for Richmond.

ARE THEY ON A MISSION OF PEACE?

Captured Rebel Battle Flags Presented to the Secretary of War,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1865. TARY OF THE TREASURY.

It is authoritatively stated to night that the Presidens will to-morrow send to the Senate the nomination of Hon. Rugh B. McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury, and he ediately confirmed. This will set at rest the culation in regard to the appointment of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts; Governor Fenton, of New York, and others, with which the public have been ed for the past two or three weeks.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SINGLETON AND JUDGE EUGHES FOR RICHMOND. gloton and Judge Hughes, late of the Court ims, left to-day for Richmond, via Baltimore and as Mouroe. They have received passes through its intimate that it may be the inauguration f another effort to convince the rebel lead them during the last three months proves that the "ne est terms possible now than to maintain their present titude until their military power is entirely destroyed. THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF IRON-CLAD BUILDERS

The Naval Committee of the Senate reported to day on the potition of the iron interests and shipbuilders for resols and machinery. They reported the same resolution recommended by the House Committee, with an additional provise that the extra allowance shall not exceed twenty per cent of the contract price, except in the case of th gunboat Camanche, which shall not exceed thirty per cent; also the Dunderberg, on which there may be an extra allowance for the increase of size, engines, &c. THE PRESDMEN'S BUREAU BILL KILLED OFF.

Mr. Sumner's Freedmen's Bureau bill was effectually equelched to day in the Senate. The worst feature in the case is the fact that the measure was killed by its friends. The idea of John P. Hale, Lane, of Indiana, Grimes and Henderson, radical as they are, opposing anything that Sumner might propose in favor of the negro that they believed that the poor white refugees of the South had some rights as well as the negroes Mr. Sum te refreshing. Hale and Lane both broadly asserted ost his temper. His manner toward his radical brethre you this backing your friends?" When the Tote was finally taken, and the report of the committee conference was non-concurred in, he looked in utter Speech from Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, in favor of Southern States, as being the most loyal persons thera Mr. Lane, of Indiana, agreed with him. While they were willing to do this, and place the negro on a level with the poor whites, neither of them would consent to Mr Sum tion to give everything in the South to the ad the power to reduce them to a worse state of services for a term of years without their consent

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION IN THE HOUSE. ave been finally disposed of yesterday, came up in the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee to establish the supremacy of the constitution over the States in re-Bellion. The bill and proposed amendments were finally and upon the table, and it is believed that the matter is

PREEDOM FOR SLAVES SERVING IN THE ARMY AND

NAVY.

The Senate bill providing for the freedom of slaves Serving in the military and naval forces of the United States was finally passed to-day. It met with a strong on, and the vote upon it was almost a strictly party one. Every democrat voted against it, and a few of the border State men who usually act with the

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS. Nineteen republicans voted to-day in the House egainst the Senate bill reported from the Judiciary Committee probibiting persons in the military service from interferingin elections in the several States. The ground of this opposition was not stated, as there was no debate on the bill, but it excited some surprise that so many should avow themselves in favor of a military control of

REPRIMAND OF MR. FIELD, OF LOUISIANA. The Field-Kelley assault case was concluded in the Bouse to-day by the public reprimand of Judge Field, the assalant, by the Speaker, in accordance with the geolution adopted by the House yesterday. The excellent and feeling remarks of Speaker Colfax to the offender, and the good advice administered, were received in an appropriate spirit, and will doubtless prove benefited to him.

MENERAL HOOKER ASSIGNED TO A NEW COMMAND Major General Hooker arrived here to-day, under or Gers to report to the Adjutant General. It is understood that he is to be shortly assigned to a new command.

The new Bankrupt law hangs fire yet in the Senate And unless a pressure is brought to bear upon that body there is danger of its being lost in the hurry of business at the close of the session. Quite a number of petitions have been presented asking for a postponement until After the close of the rebellion has given an opportunity to attempt the collection of the large amounts due from Bouthern merchants and others at the breaking out of the rebellion. A careful examination of the laws regu-lating the collection of debts in the States now in rebel-tion shows that most of these debts have already been harged by the statutes of limitations in those States. discharged by the statutes of limitations in those courts peace should be re-established, and the State courts Beain open for the collection of debts, long Southern Bebtors could plead the State statute of limitations in Ber of every action, so that this is, in fact, no reason for Belay. It is believed that a majority of the Senate are In its favor, and that if it can be brought up and pro-

berly urged it will pass. SENTATIONS OF CAPTURED COLORS TO THE

An interesting ceremony took place at the War De-partment to-day. First Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas P. Gere, of the Fifth Minnesota Veteran infantry, pre-decided to the Secretary of War seventeen battle flags, bastured in the battle of Nashville, on the 16th of December last, and the actions immediately following. Lieu-Bernant Wm. T. Simmons, of the Eleventh Missouri; Bergeants Alfred Ramsbottom, Co. K. Ninty-seventh Oni; Wm. Garrett, Co. G. Forty-first Ohio; Corporals James W. Parks, Co. F. Eleventh Missouri; Luther P. Baitenback, Twalith Jones C. F. Twelfth Iowa; G. W. Welch, Co. A, Eleventh ourth Ohio; Privates Otis W. Smith, Co. G, Ninty-fifth Ohio; Privates Otis W. Smith, Co. G, Ninty-fifth Ohio; Wm. May, Co. H, Thirty-second Iowa; George Rokes, Co. C, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois; andrew J. Sloaa, Co. H, Twelfth Ohio; Wm. F. Moore, Co. C, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois, and Daniel I. Holcomb, Co. A, Forty-first Ohio, accompanied Lieuenant Gore, and severally presented flags which they had captured in battle. Pleasant and congratulatory narks were made by the Secretary as each sented his flag. Some of these flags had presting and thrilling incidents connected with their ure. Corporal Harrison Collins, Company A, First rebe battle fag belonging to Chalmers' division. ays will the capture was made by Corporal Harrison bulles. The Corporal new the rebel standard bearst, made the dynamics a feest major, trying to rally his

on. He determined to have the flag, led a charge kills of the major, routed his men and secured the flag."

The Secretary warmly grasped the Corporal by the hand, and thank of him for his heroism. Corporal Frank Carr, Company D., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Company Volunteers, rea. dence Henry county, Ohio, recaptured from the rebels a cavairy guiden. "So you recaptured the old flag," inquired the Secretary. "Yes," was the reply; "we made a ch. "ge and were repulsed. I got into the battle, and could no. get out. A fellow came up and asked me to surrender. It wouldn't do it, but put on my bayonet and was going to at and a fight. The fellow

run and dropped this flag."

At the conclusion of the presents, ion the Secretary said:—"In behalf of the government of the United States, I return to you its thanks and the hanks of the people for your noble gallantry. Accept also the gratitude of this department for your comrades in arms. The Adjutant General will be ordered to take charget of the flags, with the inscriptions you have this morning given, so as to connect your own individual histories with the nobio actions in which they were captured. with the noble actions in which they were captured.

He will also be directed to present to each of you a
Medal of Honor, to be worn by you as a token and recognition of your gallantry and distinguished services.

I wish you all a safe return to your homes, and that you
may long live to enjoy in peace the victories which have
been won by you and your companions in arms. Lieutenant, I return to you and your command the thanks of

Services are held."

The Adjutant General was then ordered to give each of the captors a furiough of thirty days. GOVERNOR PENTON'S AND THURLOW WEED'S PRO-

Intelligence has been received here, which is believed

by those who have been ardent supporters of Governor Fonton, that he has entered into an arrangement with Weed which receives his (Fenton's) endorsement of the railroad projects in the New York Legislature advanced ects and increase of fare on the Central and other rail roads. It is said that to this arrangement is included the promise of the influence of Governor Fenton for Henry J. Raymond as successor of Morgan in the even mond's influences for Mr. Fenton . successor of Harry at the expiration of the latter's serm, two years bease.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY MONOPOLY. There was another set-to on the New Jersey Ranwa afford to pay the highest counsel fees. Is it not a pitt other as soon as the pegro's bonds are brokent NAVAL JUDGE ADVOCATS.

the office of Naval Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department, with a salary of four thousand dollars per THE EXPORT TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

The exports from this country to foreign ports, from June 30 to December 31, 1865, as reported to the Trea sury Department, amount to the very large sum of \$234,826,220

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Pob 22, 1865. Mr HENDRICKS, (opp) of Ind , from the Naval Com

tion of naval contractors, which was read and ordered to be printed.

THE RECOGNITION OF A SUPREME REING.

Mr. TRUMICH, (rep.) of III, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of petitions for the recognition of a Supreme Being in the constitution of the United States.

TAY ON SEPORTS.

Mr. TRUMIULL, from the same committee, reported adversely on the proposition to amend the constitution so as to permit Congress to tax exports.

ADVERSY REPORT ON MR. FUNNER'S REPRESENTATION PROPOSITION.

ADVERSE REPORT ON MR. FUNNER'S REPRESENTATION PROPOSITION

Mr. TRUNBULL, from the same committee, reported adversely on the proposition submitted recently by Mr. Summer in regard to the basis of representation.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE MAGARA SHIP CANAL PROJECT.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass, from the Military Committee, reported back the House bill to build a ship canal around Niagara, and the bill to build a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, with a joint resolution as a substitute for both, authorizing surveys to be made with a view to the construction of these works, the improvement and enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and the improvement of the Upper and Lower Rapids of the Mississippi river, and that of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Misconsin rivers.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. COWAN, (rep.) of Pa., offered a bill to amend the copyright law so as to authorize the copyrighting of photographs; also to require that a copy of every book copyrighted in the United States shall be forwarded to the library of Congress, a failure to do which forfeiting the copyright. copyright, The bill was passed.

THE UNIVORM MILITIA MILL. reported back the Senate bill to establish a Mr. Wilson reported back the Senate uniform militia throughout the United States on manufacture and the States of the States of the Tolland o

recommendation that it pass.

REMIERS JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., called up the bill to establish the Eastern Judicial district of New York, to embrace the counties of Kings, queens and Suffolk. Which, after some discussion, was passed.

Mr. CHADLEN, (rep.) of Mich., desired to call up the bill to regulate commerce between the several states.

**PRENDERS'S EURRAU.

Mr. SUNNER, (rep.) of Mass., insisted on calling up the special order, which was the report of the committee of conference on the Freedmen's Bureau, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. H., spoke against the bill as up.

prevailed.

Mr. Hall, (rep.) of N. H., spoke against the bill as un-

Mr. Haus, (rep.) of N. H., spoke against the bill as unconstitutional.

Mr. Lanr, (rep.) of Ind., deprecated its passage as calculated to do more harm than good to the black race.

Further remarks on the subject were made by Messra.

Davis, (opp.) of Ky.; Convers, (rep.) of Cal.; Morsell, (rep.) of Me.; Struns and Jourson, (opp.) of Me; after which the question on the adoption of the report of the committee was taken and decided in the negative, by the following vote:

Yras—Messra Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Foot, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, Fomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Siewart, Sumner, Wade and Wilson—14.

Nays—Messra Buckalew, Carille, Cowan, Davis, Dizon, Doellitie, Grimes, Isiae, Harian, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Ind., McDongall, Nesmith, Fowell, Richardson, Riddle, Ten Byck, Trumboll, van Winkle, Willey and Wright—24.

reason, Riddle, Ten Hyck, Trumbuis, van Collamer, Conness, Wright—24.
Arctar on Nor Voring—Mesars, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Farwell, Foster, Hendricks, Lane of Kanssa, Nye, Saulsbury, Sherman and Wilkinson—II.

On motion of Mr. Wilksox the Senate insisted on its amendments to the original bill, and called for another or conference. THE ACT TO REGULATE COMMERCE SETWEEN THE SEVERAL

THE ACT TO RESCHARE COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER then moved to call up the bill in relation to certain railroads, entitled "An act to regulate commerce between the several States."

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped that the bill would be postponed, to coable the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee in regard to the State government of Louisana.

Mr. Halk hoped Mr. Trumbull's motion would prevail. It related to a much more important matter than a fight between two corporations.

Mr. CHANDLER—It is only one corporation—one corporation against all the people of the United States—and It am sorry to say that that corporation was able to pay for counsel.

The motion of Mr. Chandler prevailed, and the bill to regulate commerce between the several States was taken up.

Mr. Nyr. (rep.) of Nevada, advocated the bill, main-

regulate commerce between the several States was taken up.

Mr. Nys, (rep.) of Nevada, advocated the bill, maintaining the constitutional right of Congress to pass it.

COMPRENCE COMMETTS ON THE PRENDING'S BURBAU PRIL.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Wilson, Harlan and Willey a committee of conference on the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

bill.

THE ENROLMENT OF CITIENS OF LOUISIANA,

Mr. SPRAGUS, (rep.) of R. I., offered an amendment which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War fet a copy of instructions issued for enrolment of citizens of Louisiana.

On motion, pending the further consideration of the Railroad bill, the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1865.

Mr. O'Nilli, (rep.) of Pa., Introduced a bill, accompanied by a petition, repealing so much of the act of May.

1864, which regulates the admessurement of tomage or ships and vessels as applies to any canal boat without masts or steam power, now by law required to be registered, licensed, or enrolled and licensed.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HEFRIMAN DO NO. 5125.

tered, licensed, or enrolled and licensed.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce. RIPHIMAND OF MR. FIRED.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House, in accordance with the resolution passed yesterday, brought before the bag of the House A. P. Field to receive a reprimand.

The Seragra addressed him as follows:—Mr. Field, the duty has been devolved upon me by the representatives of the American people to express to you their condemnation of the act for which you have been tried before a committee of their members and ordered to be reprimanded at the bar of the House by their presiding officer. In this hall assemble those who have been chosen by the suffrages of their constituents throughout the continental area of the republic to deliberate and decide upon the gravest matters of national concern. Differing often widely from each other, their acts and votes on many questions may prove distanteful to large portions of the people for whem they legislate, and the constitution has therefore wisely declared that no representative shall be questioned eisewhere for words spoken here 1/1 dobate, accountable, as every representative is, to the body, with which he is approached, to which is reserved the right of expusions for

whatever readers him unworthy of its membership. The House has repeatedly decided that menace or assault by one member upon another is a figurant breach of privilege, rendering the offender amenable to whatever proper punishment it may see fit to inflict; and white thus subjecting a sworn arco-inte to its d'acipline, it claims and exercises the right to fix the penalty against those not of the body itself, who endeavor by threat or attack to interfere with the freest action of its members. In your case the offence seems more inexcusable, because you yourself were aclaimant of a seat on this floor, and the question involved in the decision of that claim was one of far more than ordinary importance to the nation and your Biate. The representative who was first denounced and then attacked by you was not a member of the constitute before which the issue was pending, and whose report was necessary to bring it before the House. He had himself joined in the unanimous vote by which you were authorized to occupy a seat upon this floor, pending its decision, and to vindicate your claim to membership when the question should come before the body for its action. Yet, without provocation, without any pre-liminary personal controversy, you first insulted him at a public table, and followed it with a violent attack

of the National Mississippi Bridge Company, which proposed the creeties of a bridge near St. Louis.

A number of bills reported from the Judiciary Committee were passed, embracing the following:—Providing for the publication of the opinions of the attorney generate of the United States, since March, 1857; regulating the appropriation of private property to public uses; designating the mode of selecting jurors in the United States Circuit and District Couris, and regulating proceedings in criminal cases.

When assat states small is impressived in convocate, Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lows, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing that neither the peaks of the Convocate of the United States until the President has decreased by proclamation dated August 16, 1861, shall hereafter elect Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States until the President has decreased by proclamation that armed hostilities within such State have ceased, nor until the people of such State have adopted a republican government not repugnant to the constitution and laws, and not until by a law of Congress such State is entitled to representation in Congress. Mr. Wilsons as dist the principle on which the bill rested was that provision of the constitution which authorized Congress to prescribe the times and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives.

Mr. Mallory, (opp.) of Ky., saw no propriety in enacting reconstruction laws, as in his opinion the secossion ordinance did not carry States out of the Union. The measure under consideration restricted the rights of the people and placed their action under the control of the President.

Mr. Kennaw, (opp.) of N. Y., denied that under the

get the negro be would take the white man.

Mr. A-RLEY explained that although the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) moved to strike out the word "white," the Speaker decided that the motion could not be entertained, for the reason that an amendment was already pending.

Mr. Blaik, (rep.) of W. Va., moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table; and this was agreed to by a

ject be laid upon the table; and this was agreed to by a yote of 79 against 65.
FREDOM FOR WIVES AND CHILDREN OF COLORED SOLDIERS,
Mr. WILSON reported from the Committee on the Judiciary the Senate resolution to promote enlistments in the army, by declaring the wives and children of such colored men as enter the service forever free; any law or custom to the country notwithstanding, and declaring married such men and women as have lived together in that character.

Mr. Harrin (our) of Md. said the House was gritting

haracter.
Mr. Harrin, (opp.) of Md., said the House was getting wild on the subject of the negro.
Mr. Wilson, on the contrary, thought they were get-

wild on the subject of the negro.

Mr. Witson, on the contrary, thought they were getting their senses.

Mr. Harris (resuming) remarked that the gentlemen on the other side had negro on the brain. The measure was illegal and unconstitutional, because it proposed to abolish an institution maintained and legalized in certain States. In this connection allusion was made to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Mr. Witson though the gentleman himself had developed the disease of negro on the brain; for he seemed to be distracted with it. He hoped the time was rapidly passing away when any man would rise here and quote the Dred Scott decision. There were hundreds find thousands of colored men fighting our battles and risking everything for the salvation of the republic, in the fields once cursed by alavery; and this measure would gladden their hearts, by according to their wives and children the freedom to which they are entitled.

Mr. Mallony said if the necessary number of States railfied the constitutional amendment slavery would be swept away, and if it should not be ratified the President's emancipation proclamation would remain in farce. He therefore failed to see the propriety of passing the measure under consideration.

Mr. Winson did not wonder that the gentleman failed to perceive the utility of the measure, as he had too long been connected with slavery to appreciate it. The constitutional amendment might not be ratified for two years to come, and in the meantime he did not wish any responsibility of these women and children remaining in bondage and the continuance of this great wrong to rest upon himself.

Mr. Mallony moved that the bill be laid on the table. This was disagreed to —66 against 77.

The resolution was then passed by a strictly party.

upon himself.

Mr. Mallony moved that the bill be laid on the table.

This was disagreed to—66 against 77.

The resolution was then passed by a strictly party, vote—14 against 62.

NON-MILITARY INTERPRENCE IN ELECTIONS.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Judiciary Committee the Senate bill to prevent officers of the army and navy, and others engaged in the military and naval zervice, from interfering in the State elections.

The bill was passed without debate—yeas 113, nays 19—the latter being Messrs Ashley, Beaman, Boyd, Cobb, Cole, Davis, of Md.; Davis, of N. Y.; Gartield, Kelley, Knox, Rice, of Me.; Shannon, Schenck, Sloan, Smithers, Stevens, Upson, Wilder and Worthington.

COURTS AT SRIE, Pa.

The House passed a bill directing a circuit and, district court to be held at Erie, Pa.

COURTS AT BRIE, Pa.

COURTS AT BRIE, The House concurred, in the Senate amendments, to the bill creating a new judicial district in the State of New York, the court to be ledd at Bracklyn.

Mr. Williams, (rep.), of Pa., from the Jedislary Committe, reported a bill that so much of the joint resolution explanatory of the act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and to conducate property, approved July 17, 1802, as prohibits the forfeiture of, real estate of rebels beyond the natural life, be repealed—thus, act, to, take effect from and after its passage.

Pending the bilt the House adjourned.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Buston The new and beautiful steamship City of Boston, be-langing to the Inman line, arrived at this port yesterday morning, under the command of Captain Kennady. She left Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown at five P. M. on the 18th inst, thus making the passage in about ten and a half days, though her running time was but a little over ten days, as her oughness were stopped several times during the royage, a usual occurrence with all new machiness.

by the China, which arrived on Tuesday night. We gave a very full description of the City of Roston in our columns on Sunday last.

Railroad Accident.

Ease, 'ra, Feb. 22, 1865.

The Warren accommodation tray, on the Phisburg and Brie Railroad collided with the mail train on a curve near Garland, yesterday afternoon, smashing the engine, tender and baggage car. Two men were killed and several injured. The mail traip was off time, which caused the accident.

THE SOUTH.

Important Movements in North Carokina.

A Heavy Force Meving On Kinston.

A CAVALRY RAID UPON TARBORG.

Movements of the North Carolina Unionists.

Great Union Speech in the North Carolina Legislature.

The Confederacy Denounced as a Failure.

Bangers of an Insurrection of Slaves if Nexsoes are Conscripted by the Rebels.

and Virginia Railroad. Union Prisoners from Danville En Route Home,

Movement Against the Bennesses

&c.,. Union Speech in a Robel Legislature.

NEWWERS, N. C., Feb. 17, 1866.

The great speech of Mr. Haines, delivered in the House as, of North Carolina, on the 20th nitimo, is attracting much attention. His argument, favoring a irresponsible Representatives in the rebel Congress from: Kentucky, Missouri and other States, who have no constituents, and who are assisting to bind the fetters upon North Carolina, are severely handled by him.

He holds that North Carolina has a perfect right to dissolve her allegiance with the rebel government, and enter into a separate negotiation with the United says that Sherman is moving forward, through South and North Carolina, to co-operate with Grant in the reduction

North Carolina, to co-operate with Grant in the reduction of Richmond and the capture of Lee's army. That great as this undertaking may seem, it is not half so great as was that of his march from Dalton to Savannah.

The North, he said, being in the best possible spirits over their present brilliant prospects, will speedily furnish the three hundred thousand men called for by Mr. Lincoln, who will go to the field with the greatest alacrity and soon become excellent soldiers, inspired as they are with the hope of speedy success.

He said:—"Can we prevent the success of our enemies? Can we recover back the majority of the Confederate States which have been taken from us by the armics of the United States? Can we hold our remaining territory? Can we even prevent the fall of Richmond and the capture or destruction of our only remaining army, recruited to the full extent of our white population? Sir, these questions have already been answered by the government itself in the negative by its leading organs, the Richmond Sentinel and Richmond Enquirer, who have declared the contest to be too unequal to be longer maintained unless we arm our slaves."

man. Excite them to frenzy by passing a law to conscript them, and we would have an immediate insurrection, which, to put down, would require the withdrawing of our armies, thus leaving the field to our enemies. If no insurrection took place, they would either go over to the enemy in a body or turn their guns upon us, with boid sonscripts for leaders."

On the subject of a reconciliation be said:—"There are those who think after so much strife and bloodshed that reconciliation is impossible. This is a mistake. All history refutes the idea. The case of England and Scotland, which was in some respects similar to ours, divided as they were into kingdoms, and at war for o-nturies, effected a reconciliation, and Scotland started on a new career of presperity and glory. Her projet, from being one of the most turbulent, have become one of the most quiet and refined, as well as one of the most contented and happy in the world. This is because nature never intended that the Island of Great Britain should comprise more than one nation. Such will prove to be our own

Upon the subject of a divided country he said:—
"When we take a view of the country which composes
the United States it is difficult to resist the conviction that
mature intended it to contain but one great nation. Nature
never latended the mighty Mississippi to water or drain
but one nation. Close this river to the Northwest, by
transferring its mouth to another nation, and they become the most completely landlocked country in the world. Were they to consent to this they would sign their own death warrant. This country can never be divided so as to separate the Northwestern States from the Gulf States, without reversing an inexorable law of nature. The only hope I have ever seen of success to this struggle was that the Northwestern States neight be induced to join our confederacy. The manner in which these States voted in the late Presidential election has dispelled that hope forever, and, in my judgment, has sealed the fate of the confederacy. "Mr. Baines is a distinguished lawyer and the author of able latters, which appeared in the Raleugh (N. C.) Standardover the signature of "Davison," which attracted so much attention in the North in 1863.

Joff. Davis attempted to arrest him recently for making this remarkable speech, but was prevented from doing so by the Legislature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended over the signature of North Carolina, which has extended the signature of North Carolina and the signature of North Carolina and the signature of North Carolina and the signature of

REBEL ACCOUNTS

A Movement on Kinston, N. C. [From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 20.] Amovement of the enemy was reported yesterday heavy force upon Kinston, N. C., and it was supposed official quarters that Foster's forces had been moved to Newbern. A cavalry raid was also reported in the direction of Tarboro. The force moving from Newbern As fifty or sixty pieces of artiflery. We shall hear more these movements in a few days. We are quits certa that they are in progress as we write.

Morements on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

[From the Richmond Spaniner, Feb. 20]
Adespatch has been received here, stating that a force
of the ermy, four thousand strong, two thousand of it
cavairy, are advancing from Knotville, and had reached
Greenville, which is lifty-four miles from Bristal. This
capedition is supposed to be another raid on the Virginia
and Tennesroe Railroad.

and Teanescoe Raitroad.

A Supposed Movement of Theorems Forces, (From the Richmend Examiner, Feb. 20).

We have a very disting confirmation of the report of the movement of part of Thomas army to Virginia. It appears that the Yankees consider the Natardile Department beyond the contingency of danger. General Webster, Thomas chief of staff, with all the officers at tacked to his headquarters, left Nashville on the 21st of January. Gen. Meagher took ecumand of the first detachment of troops, consisting of five thousand mon, that left Nashville.

The force left under command of Thomas consists almost entirity of mounted infanty and covary. His work is to open the Alabama river, from its mouth to its source, involving the capture of Mebile, Selms and Montgomery; the capture of Columbus, Georgia, for the purpose of destruction of the machine shops there; and the destruction of the railway through Central Alabama and the Mobile and Shio Railway, from Corinth southward.

Openations before Petersbarge.

Orant representations, Shauran and School Prom the Rightson White, Feb. 20.

From the Rightson of Saturday we learn that on the south side of the James the enemy shows no disposition to assume offensive operations. He has rather shortened than extended the lines, and has withdrawn in his work his rate of literature. The openition of the roads randers the success of any important inovament doubtful. The ground is now thoroughly thawai, and rotten, almost impossable for cavairy and artiflery, and extremely difficult for the movement of infantry.

Scouts from within Grant's lines report mo ements of troops backwards and forwards, between our right and extremely difficult for the movement of infantry.

Scouts from within Grant's lines report mo ements of troops backwards and forwards, between our right and extremely difficult for the movement of infantry.

Scouts from within Grant's lines report mo ements of troops backwards and forwards, between our right and to several thousands of Grant's ten have been sent to City Point. Others have been sent to relieve them. These transfers of troops occur frequently, but they are generally for the purpose of relieve them. These transfers of troops occur frequently, but they are generally for the purpose of the enemy will again be made for several weeks. If an additional force of cavairy can be obtained a rile shap be attempted. Until Shorman's plane are more distinctly shown, and his saviance has reached a more northern latitude than he at present holds, it is questionable whether anything more forguidable than reads, or movements for the purpose of relieve them. On Friday afternoon shelling cocurred along the lines southcast of reservators, and lasted about three quarters of an hour.

Captain Bollying, of the Ninth Virginia cavairy with

The Piedmont Estiroad in Good On [From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 20]
The community will be gratified to learn, sponsor the formation of the first of t

Union Prisoners from Danville En Route

Union Prisoners from Danville En Route North.

[From the Bichmond Examiner, Feb 20.]

On Saturday nine hundred and seventy-free of the Yankee prisoners of war, who have been a Danville, were transferred to this city. The number included three hundred and eighty three commissioned selects of all grades, from a brigadier down to a second licutemant. The prisoners are to be resonabled here to meet the demands for exchange new passing.

Mow We Treat Reast Prisoners.

HOW We Treat Rebet Prisoners.

THE FORT FISHER PRISONERS COMPORTABLY
SITUATED ON GOVERNOWS ISLAND.

[From the Richmond Whigs Feb. 20.]
From a letter received by flag of truce from one of the prisoners captured at Fort Fisher, the Winnington Journal learns that they are all in Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, in New York harber, where they are comfortable and well treated. Fifty prisoners are quartered together in one room. General Whitingtis with the boys in Fort Columbus, and is slowly secorting from his wounds. Colonel Lamb, whose woends it would seem were of a severe nature, was left in a hospital as Fortress Monroe

How the Rebels Treat their Esshanged

How the Rebels Treat their Exchanged

Blem.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY OF RETURNED RESEL PRISONRES AT RICHMOND.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Feb 207):

tommunication from General Ewell, commandant of
the department of Senrico, was received at the Provost
Marshal's Office Iset night, which sated that nearly one
hundred returned paroled Confedente prisoners were
waylaid and robbed on Saturday night between Camp
Lee and the city, Camp Lee bring the rendezvous of the
prisoners.

Loc and the city, Camp Lee bring the rendezvous of the prisoners.

The robberies were effected in the majority of instances by garroting, but in some cases the victa as were knocked down, and in that condition relieved of twhat money and valuables risey had about them. As an instance of the desperation and determination of the red, ber gangs, two of the returned prisoners were mer on Ea and street, between Second and Third, by a gang of sits, or seven men, two of them segroes, or with thier fraces it tacked to the semblance of negroes, who robbed then u of three hundred dollars in greenbacks, bestian as amount of Confederate money and their parole pa pers. Another, coming up from the Central days to an his way to Camp Lee, was robbed of one has dred and abventy, five dollars and papers which cannot in replaced. The communication of General Ewell on thems bject was accombinated by an order directing the Flowers. Marshal to send out a force of detectives on the route, to Camp Lee, with instructions to apprehend the robbing a in the act, or about them down if they attempted its escape.

vost Marshal, detailed a posse of detectives; who out fully asked, detailed to carry out the instea of General Ewell.

It would seem, from these bold depredations a the city limits, that the sight watchmen, whose data to peraminate that section, are worthless, and the officials of the Confederate government have a called on avisat to protect the city.

An 'Affair with Deserters in Virginia.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 20.1]
We have some particulars of an affair with deserters, Tuesday last, in Lunenburg county. Fifteen deserted appeared on one of the high says there well arrived avoing the determination to light their way throughts as the hazards. Captain Bolling, of the Ninth Virginia cavalry, and two or three soldiers setermined to arrest them. Collecting some citizens they rade up a party of selection dozen, and, taking a circuit, got into position in frost of the deserters near safiold a bridge. After the captain had in vain summoned them to surrender, a severe fight ensured. Two of the clusters were wounded and seven-of the deserters. The contest terminated in the capture of fourteen deserters.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Admiral Pareja Appointed to the Commund of the Spanish Fleet in Mexican Waters.

MORE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Expected Abandonment of St. Demingo by Spain.

Terrible Mortality Among th Spanish Troops, 8000

The steamship Columbia, Captain Burton, arris

HAYANA, Feb. 18, 1906. We are about concluding that our winter is over; for are the sure forerunners of a sultry moon. But we cannot complain, though we would prefer another month or so of the truly delightful meather we have been enjoying during the lest four weeks, more or less. Those who since 1856. An Matauxas, particularly, the cold was remarkable, the thermometer falling, during last Saturda, night and Sunday morning, to forty-four Fabrenheit causing a considerable deposit of hoar frost on everything out of doors. Here it did not quite reach so low a point, though one of our citizens is persuaded that he found a bettle of Tricopherous on his dressing table in a half

The pulitic health has been correspondingly good throughout the entire island, during the month of Janua ry, of which tweaty-seven were fatal. Smallpox also has been milder, since of thirty-two cases during the same pariod only four were fatal.

calculated that at least one hundred and-twenty-five

thousand dollars have been collected—a sum much more than sufficient for the wants of the poor for one short

thousand dollars have been collected—a sum much more than sufficient for the wants of the poor for one short year, jeaving, besides, an ample amount for the contemplated enlargement of the poor house.

The newspaper La Frence—the oldest in Havana, except, perhage, the Goard Oficial—has changed hands, and of the proprietors being the gentleman, who, till very recently, was chief adilor of the Diario de la Marina.

We have been for a considerable transwithout news from St. Domingo, probably because everything is quiet there, in expectation of the speedy abandonment of the island by the Spanish government. As an instance of the hope leasness of a struggle, in which by far the most terrible foe is the dimeste of that country, I would mention that a registerant which has been there since the commutation in it is not always and the war, eighteen months ago, and which left Havana with nine hundred elective men, rank and file returned the week belore last with only fourties survivors out of that number. The officers did not after in proportion, and were much mace fortunate, since only seven have perished. This unfortunate regiment over the amount of the field being but a fraction. With such an element of the field being but a fraction, with such an element of the field being but a fraction. With such an element of the field being but a fraction as ever the inferrests of Spain better than by withdrawing the army at dates from so fearful a peathole and so unprofitation a colony. Perhaps, they are in search of sound inferred and some their such as a seasone for an honorable withdrawal; but I would assignst in the meantime that, upon the principle of humanity alone, they have as high and noble a pretext as any that reduspoism can furnish. I hope the rumor may passe true that the step has been determined on; and if, a political principle he isosted upon, let them take the broad one that the occupation of St Domingo was an unjust invasion, and an unrighness attempt at conquest and ourage.

The steementy Hawane served at an e

A week from to night the Carnival commences; but you will hear from me again, I hope, before them.

The Press Despatch. HAVANA, Feb. 18, 1865. There is considerable excitement in regard to the ap-

comment of Pareja by the Spanish government to the remand of the Spanish fleet in Mexican waters. Parela sa native of Peru. His family reside in Lima, and the Spaniards call his appointment another contents of an hour.

Captain Bolling, of the Ninth Virginia cavalry, with three soldiers and a posse of cittlens, hurriedly content, altay, set a party of deserters on the 14th instant, near particles on the subject. The Independente of Madrid anys it is willing to concede all the pairiotism necessarying their way to the Yankees, beven of the deserters to Parain to emble him to work against the interests and

fight against the country of his birth, but de-of any government to inflict such a sever

THE DRAFT.

The Draft in Brooklyn.

CONTINUATION OF THE DRAWING IN THE SEC

PHYRIOT — POSTPONEMENT IN THE THIRD

Second Congressional district, where the operation was completed, so far as the drawing in the Ninth ward in concerned. The full quote of names was rol the wheel of fortune, and the proceedings passed out the slightest disturbance or interruption. No dents worthy of record occurred. The names of ward the Marsha' edjourned further operations until to that in order for a chance to serve their country

Mr. Robert Bligh, another of the Hunan corps, was drafted in the Eighth ward of Brooklyn on Tuesday last. Among the names of these who drew prizes in the Third Congressional distact is that of Capt. Frincy Anderson, as ex-war correspondent of the Hancock's besidenters in Wishington, serving in the capacity of Assistant Adjutant General of the Veteran corps—a position teachers in this by the government for bravery and costness on many a battle field.

The Draft in Newark, N. J. The draft for the Fifth district commenced yesterds with the First ward of Newark. There were two he dred and seventy names drawn, including one hundred per cent. There was no excitement on the occasion. The drawing will be resumed to-day.

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Fig. 1 Lady's Toilet Complete

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In Proof that Epileptic Fits Can be sured, read the article in the elay's name (Thursday, Feb. 13) of Henry Ward Becour's paper—the Independent—and becomsured.

New York, January 18, 1865.

We H. Greed, M. D. — Dear pleasure to add my testimony to the many others of the good enablines of CONSTITUTION WATER. Delives, or, that it is no great panages for assan of the silenes, it have bream afflicted with inflammation of the kidneys and rectation of the chedre for nine parameters of the contracted when Levelling fronth and West—change at chemiae and water. Have trusted with the nest physicians, but could get no respect. I was induced by a friend at mixe to try Constitution Vater. I have now report used type bottles, and must say that I believe the disease is a nutrally curred. A cheer fully recommend it to all suffering from the difficulty. Very truly grows. S. W. FLUT, No. 1 St. Mark's place.

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